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ENGLAND.

*Report from London—Smallpox in Glasgow—Typhus fever in Manchester—
Plague reports.*

LONDON, ENGLAND, March 9, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended to-day:

The smallpox situation in Glasgow continues grave. During the week there has been a further increase in the number of cases, and there were on March 8, 22 new cases, 1 death, and 446 patients in the hospital. There has been a total of 154 deaths since the beginning of the outbreak. More vigorous measures are to be adopted to stamp out the epidemic, including the employment of a large number of lay vaccinators who will make house-to-house visits in the infected districts for the purpose of revaccination. Up to the present time about 300,000 vaccinations and revaccinations have been done out of a total population of about 800,000. Three further cases of smallpox have occurred in Edinburgh, making a total of 4 cases.

Only 1 case of smallpox was in the London fever hospital on March 2, and there were no deaths from this disease in England for the week ended March 2. There have been no cases of plague reported in Great Britain during the week.

From Cape Town, the news is of the rather rapid spread of the disease. Up to February 28 there had been 9 deaths, and since then a number of natives have been found dead from this disease, the cases having been concealed. A number of Europeans have also been attacked in the past week.

In Mauritius, for the week ended February 21, there were 16 fresh cases of plague and 13 deaths.

The transport *Antillion* is reported to have arrived at Sydney, Australia, from Cape Town, with a case of plague on board. A case of plague was reported March 4 at Port Adelaide. On March 5 a fatal case of plague was reported from Perth, West Australia.

Referring to my recent report regarding typhus in Manchester, I have to add that 25 further cases of typhus have been discovered, bringing the total number of cases up to 60 with 9 deaths. All the original sources of infection have been rag sorters or tobacco workers.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Experiments proving the possibility of infecting the embryo with tuberculosis without infecting the mother.

BERLIN, GERMANY, March 5, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report the result of the recent experimental studies conducted by Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann in the Biological Institute of the University of Berlin, proving the direct infection of the embryo with tubercle bacilli, without infecting the mother. Clinical evidence has tended to prove the possibility of direct transmission of tuberculosis from the male, but it has been difficult to exclude all